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## REVIEW

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## ENGLISH NATION

Saturday, August 24. 1706.

IS hard, and something of a Turkish Doctrine, which I have been exclaiming against in my last; that
the Success of every Action must be laid upon the Heads of the Mannagers, whether
they have fairly discharg'd themselves or
no, as if Men of great Employments were
something more than others, and answerable for more than human Prudence.

This is to make Gods of them on one Hand, and talk of them, as if they held the Chain of Consequences in their Hnads, and could anticipate Events; and on the other hand, it lowers them beneath the Class of every Freeman, that they must not have common Justice with the rest of their Fellow-Creatures.

We have now, speaking in the Name of the Confederacy, wast Events th Expectation, and mighty Movements upon the Stage of Action in the World, the clashing Powers of Europe are like the Possberds of the Earth, dashing themselves against one another, and bringing to pass, not what every one in their shallow Conjectures and empty Heads have contrived, but what the wile invisible Governour of all things thinks fit to direct, to answer the great Purposes of his Providence; to this as to the supreme End of all human Actions, the mightiest Armies, the wisest Measures, the most consummate Experience and the greatest Conduct must submit.

Counsellors of State and War may affemble, Parliaments may meet and fit, Armies be rais'd, Fleets fitted out, and Measures be in the exactest manner concerted, and yet the End not be answer'd, for what is Man, that be should direct his Steps? The

ways of the Almighty are in the Clouds, the Events of things are hid behind the dark Curtain of Futurity; his Providence is inscrutable, and no human Power can determine what shall, or what shall not be the

Isfue of these things.

Who shall examine, why he has thought fit to let one Man's Ambition rage to so great a Height, that all Europe has not been able to cast off his Chain? Way Vertue is troden under Foot, and rampaat Vice revells in the Destruction of the Innocent? Why Oppression reigns, Tyrants prosper, and Men of Blood trample upon Men of Peace? Why Truth links, and Falshood swims——The End is the Answer to all these things, and who shall fee is?

When Events answer, or cross our Expectations, what wild unsteady Creatures are we in our Behaviour, with Respect to Instruments? How is the Courage, Prudence, Conduct and Bravery of the Generator Admiral exalted, the Character of the conquer'd, debased and lessen'd in the vulgar Opinion? Again, the same Conqueror, General or Admiral tailing to thinh our Fancies, and keep up the images of things in our Imaginations; how are all the Defects of his Conduct search't for in every Action, that answers not our full Expectation?

And whence comes this? But from the vulgar Error of looking at Seconds and forgeting Principals, turning our Eye from the Original, and poring upon Influments, when alas human things are guided by, and dependant upon a supernatural Influence; our Want of regarding, which makes all the false Confluctions of things, and forms that incongruous Vapour, call'd VULGAR OPINION, which no wife, confidering Man has the least Concern about.

Infinite Errors this Custom of judging things betrays us to; we judge by false Lights, form suggested Causes, draw preposterous Consequences, and bring our selves every Day to the Necessity of acknowledging we were Fools the Day before.

Success sanctifies the weaker Actions, nay sometimes the vilest; and the deterted Tyrant gains the exalted Glory of a wife and

politick Governour; on the other hands the unhappy are always the Bools and Knaves of the World.

Triumphal Arches are ereded for him. that by meer Chance, by whatever concurring Circumflances, has faccondeficient Action in it felf mon improbable, granuchich perhaps a cooler Head would now have astempted, while a Room in Rediam is be-Spoke for him, that fail'd in a mure probable Atgenupt, as a thing nu man n, his Wits would once gone about the Revodigions Undertaking, completed with Circumffances that have every way encreas'd its Character of wonderful; The same Revolution attempted before, and as probable in its Circumftances to nave succeeded, was fung about Streets as a fenfelels ridiculous Attempts that those, who were concern'd in, merit little but our Pity as Lunaticks.

Alexander, by the Glory of his Arms, gain'd immortal Honour, as we call it; and the Representation of his passing the River at the B ttle of Granicus, adorns our Houses now as the Pitture of one of the greatest Actions in the World; but what Rashness and Temerity had he been charg'd with, and how had he lain in Honour's Iruckle Bed, had he lost his Life and his brave handful of Men there, as having thrown himself away in a preposterous Attempt of passing a River to attack an Army, which was near 16 times as strong as

All these Speculations serve to bring me to this general; That 'tis not in the Power of Infruments to iffue the great Affairs of the Nation; and our flying in the Faces of Men that do their Duty, because they cannot answer for Success, is a Cruelty, which if practis'd, no Men of Honesty, Prin-

his own?

ciples or Effates can be fafe in, or will undertake the Service of their Country.

When Aftions fail, our next Step is to

When Actions fail, our next Step is to enquire into the Conduct of the Persons; and so far we are right, provided we will judge rightly; if by Knavery, Ignorance or Negligence, Disafters come, punish, correct, remove, and censure a God's Name, the more of that the better; and had it been severely practis'd for some Years past,

we had suffer'd less in England both Body, for the Disappointment Tis a good

Purse and Reputation.

But we have got a way now of punishing by the lump, and loading our publick People, only because things do not answer our Expectation, without being able to descend to particulars, or bring the Charge home

to the Persons.

And what's the End of all this Discourse? now may somebody fay, that has long waited for our Application --- Really, Gentlemen, I am not ar a Lois for it \_\_\_\_I have no Interest in the great Mannagers of things on the Stage, nor any Expettations from them; do we change Hands every time we change Scines; 'ris all one to me, as some fland above the Wrath of Men, Istand below it; and I am as safe as they, and as freely dare to speak my Mind, If I fee Cause - But we are now in the middle of a Champaign, and no Man knows the End of it; the Money is rais'd, the Ships gone to Sea, firong Armies take the Field, our General is enter'd upon Action, unlook'd for Victory has crown'd his Attempts, and timely Reliefs are fent to everr Part, as far as possible; and yer because Towns do not fall like Dagon, before the Ark of God; because Winds and Seas do not immediately obey us, eternal Murmurs crowd our Streets, and the Conduct of Generals, Admirals, and Ministers of State must make us Amends

for the Disappointment—— Tis a good Turkish Maxim I confess, but I never saw it so much practis'd in England before; but let us bring it to the Touch—— Come, Gentlemen, stand forth, and now rell us, what is neglected, what Objections to Conduct have you, what left undone, which ought to have been done? tell it now before it be too late to mend it? Tell it now to show, you had rather rectify a Mistake, than censure it? Tell us now, if there is any visible Desciency in our Preparation, any Failure in our Dispatches, any Confederate abandon'd, any Advantage let slip, and necessary preparations omitted——

If you cannot tell it now, never complain hereafter; never say, another should have seen it, and not to be ignorant; unless you can see the Desett now, or prove; that they, who are at the Helm of Action, could or ought to have seen it, no future Scandal can lye against any, be they Men of the State, Army or Navy; To wait for the Success of things, and then appland or condemn the Mannagers of Affairs meerly by their Success, is a-la-mode a Turk, unjust, unchristian, barbarous and intollerable, and for that reason I enter this Protestation against it; if you have any Fore-sight of Matters, and any Objection to make, speak now, or as in the Case of Matrimony, you ought for ever after to hold your Tongues

## MISCELLANEA.

THE Author of the Rebearfal in one of his late Papers, having promis'd a Ceffation of ill Langage, a thing I have often complain'd of, and proposed calm arguing for the future, without those useless Parts of Ditpute, call'd Railling and Keffection. I think my f. If oblig'd to thank him for so agreeable an Offer, and if in the Course of my Writing, it comes before meto debate any thing with him, he shall find, I covet nothing more than setting things in a true Light, without the Assistance of Billings are Rhetorick, a thing quite out of

my way, and which I hope, the Truth I

defend, flands in no need of,

And to begin with him in a Method agreeable to this Refolution———He is
pleas'd to invite me to make an Acknowledgment for the Review of Feb. 21ft, which
relates to the Story of Okebampton in Devonshire, and two Clergy-men charg'd with perfonating the Justices of Peace, and setting
their Hands to a Warrant, to press the poor
Man mention'd there.

Now, tho'l have no body concern'd in that Affair in Town to refer to, yet thus

much I shall say; I have been inform'd, these Gentlemen have been prosecuted for this Matter at Law, and have vpon Trial come off from the Fast, as worded in the Review, of personating the Justices of the Peace; alldedging the sign'd the Warrant as Witnesses only-Anp if that be so, and they are accquitted of the Form — Than I am to acknowledge my Information, which I had directly from the Projecutors, was desicient as the Indictment in that point, and I am content.

But if I might advise Mr. Rabearfal, it should be to drop a Case, in which there will appear so many ill Steps taken by these Gentlemen, that it will but serve to confirm those People, who charge him with endeavouring by a seeming Vindication, to blacken and expose the Clergy and Church of England.

's Tis plain, they were profecuted at Law for the very Fa& I charge them with; that they were censur'd for the Fa&, and it was acknowledg'd by all to be an ill Action, tho' they were not found guilty as charg'd; 'sis plato, they sign'd the Press Warrant, that there was to be three Justices Hands to every Warrant, that to this there was but one Justice and two Clergy-men, and the poor Man hurried away on such an imperfect Warrant.

'Tis evident, a Justice's Warrant needs no Witnesses, 'tis evident, Clergy-mon have no Business to fign Warrants to press Soldiers—Mr. Rekearfal, I'll make an Acknowledment, they were clear'd from the Forgery or personating Part; but it you have any Respect for the Gentlemen, let

it fall and call another Caufe.

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